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## OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

It is, perhaps, within the knowledge of the readers of the *National Register* that a joint report was made to Congress at their late session, by the secretaries of the different departments of the government, in favor of the establishment of a home department, of five auditors of the treasury, and a second comptroller; together with a solicitor of the treasury. Of this report, that portion only which related to the five auditors and the second comptroller was adopted and enacted into a law. That, probably, so far, is well enough; and we are not prepared to say that the institution of a home department is, at this time, absolutely indispensable, although we are inclined to think it would be useful. What we wish to draw the attention of the public to at present is, the great indifference with which the representatives of the people passed by the bill reported, which had reference to the attorney general. They seemed not, in the least, to be impressed with the importance of it: apparently regarding it as a mere proposed accommodation to an individual.

The regular duties of the attorney general have, in our opinion, at all times been undervalued; and it was not until very lately that it was considered proper for him even to reside at the seat of the general government. His official residence, however, is now merely at his own house: he has no office—no clerk to copy or record his legal opinions, and his salary is among the lowest of the officers of his grade in the government. The consequence of this loose and illiberal arrangement is, the dwelling house of a gentleman and a man of learning and abilities is converted into an office for business; an immense deal of labor is imposed upon him in the manual operation of writing; and his opinions, unrecorded, are scattered throughout the various executive departments, peradventure not to be found when most wanted; and in this manner the benefit of experience and sound precedent, to be derived from the opinions of various attorneys general, in a series of years, is lost to the actual administration and to the community.

But there are several other points of view in which the essential duties of this officer can be placed that are still more interesting.

Various laws are enacted, from time to time, authorizing heads of chief departments, and the heads of subordinate offices, to adjust claims and other business with individuals, and to carry into

effect objects of a more general and complicated nature. Whatever legal capacity the heads of the chief departments may be supposed to possess, it is notorious that, to the minor offices, persons are appointed who do not possess a common English education out of the three or four principal rules of arithmetic. When the execution of laws is assigned to these persons, how is it possible that they can construe them properly? They do not, one half of them, it is probable, comprehend a single rule of English grammar, and it may be, as many or more of them never heard that there was such a thing as law grammar at all. The result is, that conflicting decisions are made; confusion takes place; individuals become dissatisfied; and, to complete the impropriety, Congress are perpetually pestered by applications for patches to the laws; and hence we find our national statute book swelled and crowded with acts to amend and explain acts in order to cure the blunders of men uninformed and incompetent to the sound construction of law.

These observations are not intended to convey the slightest reflection on any gentleman at present in office. They are applicable, under the organization of our government, at all times; as well formerly as now and hereafter. It never could have been, it never was, intended that the subordinate officers in the administration of the government should be the expounders of law.† Taking them generally, they were meant to be nothing more than the vigilant superintendents of the adjustment of accounts, upon arithmetical principles; and, if an examination is had, it will appear that, from the foundation of the government, in the year 1789, up to the present period, with some few exceptions, the officers of their grade have been selected from that class of men best qualified to discharge such accounting duties. In all cases of doubt or difficulty the attorney general is the officer constitutionally and lawfully recognised for advisement and final decision.

With respect to all laws, there is a code *legislative* and a code *constructive*; and, in most instances, the power of construction is paramount to the power of legislation. It is asserted that Voltaire has said, that if he had the sole authority of making songs for a nation, any body might make laws for them that pleased; thereby intimating, that he would have more influence with the people, by the sentiments of the heart, than their legislators would have by the compulsory process

† We may except from this observation, perhaps, the first comptroller of the treasury.

of legal formalities. We do not carry our thought quite so far as the French philosopher; but we will distinctly affirm that if we had a choice between the power to *make*, and the power to *construe*, the acts of Congress, we should, without hesitation, choose the latter.

Seeing, therefore, that this power of construing the laws is so important, that, in fact, the construction of law forms a code distinct from the legislative code, how necessary is it that the authority to construe any and every law should be always vested in a man of good natural capacity, at once legally learned and intelligent? Such a man may be found, we might almost say uniformly, in the attorney general.

In the instance of laws whose construction comes under the cognizance of the judiciary, what abilities do we not find on the bench; what research; what consideration takes place; and the code of construction which arises from the decisions of that branch of the government, are carefully embodied in books of reports, which subsequently serve for precedents in analogous cases. But, in the code of construction which arises under the executive branch, where every subordinate officer sits as a sort of chancellor, to determine upon causes in equity, there is no system, no regularity: there is one thing to-day and another to-morrow; and the citizen is fretted, embarrassed, disgusted, and goes away from the seat of government, in some cases regretting that he had ever served his country, since his approach to the government, under the claims of justice, are rendered so difficult by frivolous and unknown forms and modes which are perpetually varying. The true cause of all this must be sought for in the evil of suffering every subordinate officer to erect himself into a tribunal for expounding the law; and the true remedy will be found in giving to the attorney general his proper rank in the executive administration, and in assigning to him the duties appropriate to his station.

The method of effecting the object is extremely simple. It requires nothing more than to give a suitable salary to that officer, for at this moment it is shamefully low; and to allow him a fixed office distinct from his dwelling house, one or two clerks, and a little stationery, candles, and fuel; which, it is well known, are allowed to every other officer of any consequence in the government. In his office might then be recorded all the opinions, upon every question arising, of every attorney general, and there they might be found when they were wanted. In addition to his attendance on the Supreme Court, and the giving of opinions in the requisite cases, he might be compelled to furnish the drafts of all important bills that are to be act-

ed upon by congress; and this is by no means a slight matter. Whoever has looked over, only with common attention, the volumes of the laws of the United States, may have remarked many gross blunders of expression, rendering the law dark and mysterious, which would not have happened had they been drawn by a competent hand. The members of congress are continually changing; and however permanent they might be in their seats, it is not to be supposed, although very worthy men otherwise, that many of them know precisely what the existing law is upon every topic that comes before them; and, of course, they cannot be qualified to draft bills on those topics. But the attorney general will, from his professional vocation, always be acquainted with antecedent laws, and will thus be enabled so to frame bills as to render the amendatory or alternative law clear and explicit.

No objection can be raised to this plan on the score of lessening the dignity of members of congress and impairing their constitutional character of legislators; because, it is notorious, that it is a common practice for the heads of departments to frame bills for congress, relating to subjects connected with the operations of their respective departments; and if the attorney general should want specific information, as to any fact, in the framing of any law, he can readily procure it from the proper officer of the government.

#### DR. WARDEN'S NAPOLEON.

We have just read the little volume of letters, wherein Dr. Warden, the surgeon of the British ship of war Northumberland, recites the various conversations of the ex-emperor of France, from his first arriving on board that ship until he reached the island of St. Helena, and afterwards. Notwithstanding the many frivolous things with which the work abounds, it is quite entertaining; but the entertainment is obviously derived from the greatness of the personage who gave rise to this singular epistolary narrative. We will not here undertake to determine how far it corresponds with the character of a gentleman to treasure up every word that may pass from the lips of another, and then publish the whole to the world for the sake of reputation and profit; but, perhaps, Dr. Warden and others may think that Napoleon Bonaparte has occupied so large a space in the minds of men, and is altogether so extraordinary an individual, that the common rules of decorum are not to be observed towards him; and we are not certain but that those who think so may be right. Be that as it may, the book has been published; and such is the avidity with which every incident with respect to Napoleon is received, that

we do not consider ourselves at liberty to withhold from our readers such extracts from it as we suppose may be most interesting and amusing.

In introducing these extracts, we will make one remark in relation to the intellectual condition of the fallen emperor of the French. By many it has been supposed that he would be a prey to *ennui*, and could but feebly sustain himself in adversity, after so rapid and great a descent. This supposition has proceeded from an entire ignorance of human nature. Minds that appertain to the class of mediocrity, which consider the regalia of monarchy as the essence of sovereignty, would be prone to sink under misfortune, because they are strangers to that spirit or genius which regards the forms of supreme sway as only secondary to the greater objects of ambition. *Napoleon Bonaparte was superior to the throne which he occupied.* If the preservation of his seat there had been his principal object, he never would have lost it. But he was imbued with the desire to change the condition of nations; to introduce new systems of policy; to ruin, by military and financial operations, and without a navy, the great insular rival of France; in fine, to compel nations suddenly to break the habits gradually formed in the course of ages, and force them to embrace new modes of living and acting. In many respects he has won a fair portion of glory, and has done enough to immortalize his name in history. The conviction of this alone cheers him; and the activity of his mind finds sufficient employment in recalling to his memory the chequered, numerous, and magnificent events of his life. The store of his ideas, suitable for rational reflection, may be said to be inexhaustible. Italy, Egypt, Holland, Germany, Spain, Russia, France herself, bear the indelible impressions of his achievements; and the thoughts connected with leading national transactions of more than twenty years, are quite sufficient to preserve a sound intellect like his from falling into despondency.

With respect to the truth of Dr. Warden's narrative, there are two circumstances to be considered: first, as to Napoleon's veracity; and, secondly, as to the veracity of the doctor. It will strike the reader at once, that if the doctor has truly told all that he heard, and no more, he is not answerable for the falsehood of any assertion that Napoleon made. But we frankly avow our belief that Dr. Warden has, in many instances, at least exaggerated; and this opinion is founded upon the continual and extravagant eulogiums which the doctor on every occasion pours forth upon the British nation in contrast with France.

The intelligent reader knows that Napoleon was transferred from the *Bellerophon* to the Nor-

thumberland. The following passage refers to that incident, and introduces to our notice

*Napoleon's Chamberlain.*

On the following morning, the count de las Cases, chamberlain to the ex-emperor, came on board to arrange the requisite accommodations for his fallen master. The baggage followed.

The count de las Cases does not exceed five feet and an inch in height, and appears to be fifty years of age, of a meagre form, and with a wrinkled forehead. His dress was a French naval uniform. His stay on board the Northumberland did not exceed an hour; but, while he was employed in the hasty discharge of his office, his diminutive appearance did not fail to invite observations from the inquisitive beholders. Some of them, I could fancy, expected herculean figures to be employed in the service of a man who had lately bestrode so large a portion of Europe. If there were any under such impressions, and we never can answer for the impressions of the moment, they had certainly forgotten, if they had ever been informed, that Alexander the Great, the mighty lord of vanquished nations, is represented in history as a man of small stature; and, indeed, they were shortly to be convinced that Buonaparte himself would not gratify any expectations of an athletic figure.

*Arrival of Napoleon on board the Northumberland.*

The barges of the Tonnant reached the Northumberland in a few minutes after they left the *Bellerophon*.† Our quarter deck was covered with officers, and there were also some individuals of rank, who had come round from motives of curiosity, to view the passing scene. Besides the object of general attraction and attention, the barge contained lord Keith and sir George Cockburn, marshal Bertrand, who had shared in all his imperial master's fortunes, and the generals Montholon and Gourgon, who had been, and still continued to retain the titles of his aides-de-camp. As the boat approached, the figure of Napoleon was readily distinguished, from his apparent resemblance to the various prints of him which are displayed in the windows of the shops. The marines occupied the front of the poop, and the officers kept the quarter deck. An universal silence prevailed when the barge reached the side, and there was a grave, but anxious aspect in all the spectators, which, in the opinion of others as well as myself, was no small addition to the solemnity of the ceremonial. Count Bertrand ascended first, and having bowed, retired a few steps to give place to him whom he still considered as his master, and in whose presence he appeared to feel that all his most respectful homage was still due. The whole ship's company seemed at this moment to be in breathless expectation. Lord Keith was the last who quitted the barge, and I cannot give you a more complete idea of the wrapped attention of all on board to the figure of Napoleon, than that his lordship, high as he is in naval character, admiral also of the channel fleet, to which we belonged, arrayed in the full uniform of his rank, and emblazoned with the decorations of his

† I have been given to understand that Buonaparte's conduct on board the *Bellerophon* had been such as rather to conciliate the good humor of all on board, so that his departure was not attended with the slightest mark of disapprobation or disrespect, but with that kind of awful silence which accompanies the fatal close of a public execution.

orders, did not seem to be noticed, nor scarcely even to be seen among the group which was subject to him.

With a slow step Buonaparte mounted the gangway, and on feeling himself firm on the quarter deck, he raised his hat, when the guard presented arms and the drum rolled. The officers of the Northumberland, who were uncovered, stood considerably in advance. Those he approached and saluted with an air of the most affable politeness. He then addressed himself to sir George Cockburn, and hastily asked for the *capitaine de vaisseau*, who was immediately introduced; but finding that he did not speak French, he successively spoke to several others, till an officer of artillery replied to him in that language. Lord Lowther and the honorable Mr. Lyttleton were then introduced to him; and, in a few minutes, he intimated a desire, though more by gesture than by words, to enter the cabin, where he continued for about an hour.

#### *Dress and personal appearance of Napoleon.*

His dress was that of a general of French infantry, when it formed a part of his army. The coat was green, faced with white; the rest was white, with white silk stockings, and a handsome shoe with gold oval buckles. He was decorated with a red ribbon and a star, with three medals suspended from a button-hole. One of them represented the iron crown, and the others, different gradations of the legion of honor. His face was pale, and his beard of an unshaven appearance. Indeed, his general aspect justified the conjecture that he had not passed the preceding night in sound repose. His forehead is thinly covered with dark hair, as well as the top of his head, which is large, and has a singular flatness: what hair he has behind is bushy, and I could not discern the slightest mixture of white in it. His eyes, which are grey, are in continual motion, and hurry rapidly to the various objects around him. His teeth are regular and good; his neck is short, but his shoulders of the finest proportion. The rest of his figure, though a little blended with the Dutch fulness, is of a very handsome form.

#### *Lamentations of madame Bertrand.*

Madame Bertrand's complaints were different in their character as well as language from those of the count, her husband: her air and manner were sometimes even accompanied with a gleam of distraction. "What can you think," she once said to me, "of my situation? does it not appear to you to be most lamentable; and where are expressions to be found that can suit the description of it to the poignancy of my feelings? What a change for a woman who had held a high rank in the gayest and most splendid court in Europe; where her consequence was such that thousands sought her smiles, and were proud to bask in them. The wife of count Bertrand, grand marshal of the palace of the emperor of France, is now destined, with her three children, to accompany an exiled husband to an insulated rock, where the pride of station, the pomp of life, and the song of pleasure, will be exchanged for a scene of captivity, and such, with all its promised attentions and indulgencies, it must appear to us surrounded as it is by the barrier of a boundless ocean."

The agonizing attempt to throw herself from the Belleophon into the sea took place, it seems, in the evening of the day when Napoleon was in-

formed of his future allotment, and; probably, at the moment when the afflicting communication was first made to her.

When I accidentally mentioned to madame Bertrand, that it had been generally supposed she intended to have remained in England for the education of her children, she, with a kind of wild, but interesting expression of countenance, not unusual with her, vehemently exclaimed, "What, sir, leave my husband at such a moment! That is a degree of heroism which my heart disavows; though in a year, perhaps, I may be induced to return." And on my suggesting that a favorable opportunity would be offered on board the Northumberland, she appeared to acquiesce in the probability of such an event.

#### *Count Montholon and Lady.*

Neither count or madame Montholon can speak English: he is a handsome little man, and she a very elegant woman; they have one common comfort, and they seem to think it so, in a charming little boy. You must perceive that I am by degrees, though rather in an irregular manner, making you acquainted with the whole of our curious party; but you must be sensible that it is the best mode which I can employ.

#### *Selection of Napoleon's suite, &c.*

Buonaparte, previous to his leaving the Belleophon, was, it seems, recommended to select three of his suit to accompany him to St. Helena. Bertrand was, at that time, supposed to be particularly proscribed; but it is understood that lord Keith took upon himself the responsibility of including such an attached friend in the number of the exiled general's attendants. The others were the count de las Cases, who had been a captain in the French navy, and is a man of literary attainments; general count Montholon, and lieutenant general Gourgon, his two aides-de-camp, who were devoted to his fortunes. The latter officers served him in the Russian campaign, and describe the winter which they encountered there in all its horrors.

#### *Touching the battle of Waterloo.*

In a conversation with count Bertrand, which happened to glance on that subject, he could not hide his sensations. The little he said was in a plaintive tone, though expressed with candor, and accompanied with expressive shrugs of lamentation. "We fought that day," he said, "for the crown of France; but you gained the battle, and we are undone." I asked him whether he had read marshal Ney's letter to the duke of Otranto, in defence of his conduct on the bloody field. That publication, it appeared, he had not seen; and when I informed him in what manner the marshal had censured his master's conduct, and that, in the public opinion, he was thought to have cleared himself from the imputation of erroneous conduct, "Well, well," he replied, "had I been in the command of marshal Ney's division, I might, perhaps, have done worse; but, as I was, I saw much to blame;" but, in comparing Buonaparte with Ney, he cast his eyes upwards to the heavens, and suddenly lowering them to the earth, he exclaimed, with a very significant action, "Indeed, indeed, the difference is equally great."

#### *Traits of Fouché, and the trick he practised upon Napoleon.*

[We must here enter a caveat against the credibility of the story of Fouché's having deluded Na-



pooleon by means of a forged letter. Napoleon is too penetrating a man, and too veteran a politician, to render it probable that he could be duped by so shallow an artifice in a case of such great importance.]

A grand political scheme was contrived by Fouché to out-wit his master, and it proved successful. The name of that crafty politician and really revolutionist is never mentioned by the members of our little cabin Utica without the accompaniment of execrations, which it is not necessary for you to hear, as it would be ridiculous for me to repeat. Not Talleyrand himself is so loaded with them as the arch betrayer, who has just been mentioned. It was, indeed, a decided opinion of the moment, among our exiles, that Fouché would contrive to hang Talleyrand; or that the latter would provide an equal fate for the former; and that if they both were suspended from the same gibbet, it ought to be preserved as an object of public respect for the service it had done to mankind, by punishing and exposing two as consummate offenders as ever disgraced the social world. The *Historiette* to which I have alluded, was thus related:

On Napoleon's return to Paris, after his disastrous defeat at Waterloo, and when he may be supposed to have been agitated by doubt and perplexity, as to the conduct he should pursue in that extraordinary crisis; a letter was offered to his attention by the duke of Otranto, as having been received by the latter from prince Metternich the Austrian minister. It was dated in the preceding April, and the diplomatic writer stated the decided object of his imperial master to be the final expulsion of Napoleon the First from the throne of France, and that the French nation should be left to their uninterrupted decision whether they would have a monarchy under Napoleon the Second, or adopt a republican form of government. Austria professed to have no right, and consequently felt no intention to dictate to the French nation. The final and ratified expulsion of the traitor (such was the expression) is all the Austrian emperor demands of France.

Napoleon seized the bait, and immediately abdicated in favor of his son; but he had no sooner taken this step than he discovered the double game that Fouché was playing. The letter was a forgery.

#### *Napoleon's journey to the sea coast.*

After he quitted Paris, the ex-emperor and his suite pursued an uninterrupted progress to the sea-coast, and it is their opinion that they might have continued in an inactive state, and without any reasonable apprehension of disturbance, for a much longer time than Buonaparte's impatience would allow, in the vicinity of Rochefort.

#### *Napoleon learning the English tongue.*

The count de las Cases had offered to qualify his general in the course of a month to read an English newspaper, with the requisite intelligence of the language; an undertaking which it is not very probable he would have been able to accomplish; but he could not induce his master to become his scholar, for the matter was cut short by the following reply: "I well know that you think me a very clever fellow; but be that as it may, I cannot do every thing; and among those

things which I should find impracticable, is the making myself master of the English language in a few weeks."

#### *Traits of Talleyrand.*

The name of Talleyrand happening to occur in the course of conversation, with our French shipmates, the high opinion entertained of his talents by the Buonapartists was acknowledged without reserve. On my asking at what period he was separated from the councils and confidence of Napoleon, it was replied, at the invasion of Spain. I then observed, that the reports in England respecting that circumstance were correct as to time, and I presumed were equally so as to the cause—his unreserved disapprobation of that bold and adventurous enterprise. This met with an instant contradiction; which was followed by a most decisive assertion that the prince of Benevento approved of the Spanish war, and founded his recommendation of that measure on his unalterable opinion, which he boldly communicated to the emperor, that his life was not secure while a Bourbon reigned in Europe.

I entered further on this subject with madame Bertrand, and she actually and most unequivocally asserted that Talleyrand was in secret communication with Napoleon when they were last at Paris, and that he would have joined them in a month. His proposed departure from Vienna to take the waters at Aix la Chapelle was under the cloak of indisposition, to conceal his duplicity. "Can you persuade yourself, madame," I said, "that Talleyrand, if he had the inclination, possessed the power to influence the court of Vienna in favor of the son-in-law?" "The court of Vienna!" she exclaimed, "O yes, yes: he has the capacity to influence all the courts of Europe! If he had but joined the emperor, we should, at this instant, have been in Paris, and France would never more have changed its master." Of this man's virtues I heard no eulogium; but you will now be a competent judge how his political talents were appreciated in the French circle on board the Northumberland.

#### *The marshals of Napoleon; their talents, wealth, &c.*

On my asking count Bertrand which of the French generals had amassed the greatest portion of wealth, he, without the least hesitation, mentioned Massena; though, he added, they have all made very considerable fortunes. Macdonald, duke of Tarentum, he appeared to think had made less than any other. Of Davoust, duke D'Eckmühl, he spoke, to our extreme astonishment, in an animated strain of panegyric, which was instantly met with an outcry from all who heard it, respecting the conduct of that officer at Hamburgh, which we represented as atrocious beyond example. This he would not allow; on the contrary, he described him as a zealous, correct, and faithful commander, and far from being destitute of humanity; as notwithstanding his notions of military obedience, which were known to be of the most rigid kind, he did not act up to the severity of his instructions. As for his taking a bribe, Bertrand declared him to be incapable of such baseness; and asserted, from his own knowledge, that a very large sum had been offered him to connive at the sailing of some ships from Hamburgh in the night, which he refused with the disdain of a faithful soldier and an honorable man.

Count de las Cases also took up the subject of

the marshals of France, and spoke of them with very little reserve. He described Massena as having been originally a fencing master; but, that, previous to his campaign in the peninsula, he was considered by the French nation as equal, if not superior, to Buonaparte in his military capacity. From that period the count represented him as having dwindled into absolute insignificance. He is avaricious, he said, in the extreme, though he has only one child, a daughter, to inherit his enormous wealth. He then proceeded to relate the following circumstance of the marshal, as the accidental topic of the moment.

"The preservation of the army, on crossing the Danube, was boldly attributed by the soldiers who composed it, and consequently re-echoed as the opinion of the nation, to the superior skill and persevering courage of Massena. It appears that a sudden and impetuous inundation of the river had destroyed all possible communication between its right and left bank when half the French force had passed it. The remaining half were without ammunition, when Massena threw himself into the village of Essling, where he withstood fifteen repeated attacks of the Austrians, and effected the escape of that part of the French army from the destruction which threatened it. The eulogiums which the army and the nation lavished on Massena for his conduct and the successes which crowned it partook of that clamorous character which implied no inconsiderable degree of blame and censure on Buonaparte himself, who was supposed to have felt it. But he contrived, nevertheless, to dissipate the opinion, by conferring the title of prince of Essling on Massena, as the merited reward, and magnanimous acknowledgment of a service on which depended, for the moment, the success and honorable issue of the campaign. Soult, he said, was an excellent officer, and Ney, brave to a fault; but Suchet possesses a more powerful intellect, with more enlarged information, and political sagacity, as well as more conciliatory manners, than any of the marshals of France."

#### *Napoleon's return from Elba.*

Count Bertrand took an opportunity to ask me if I had perused the papers, and, on my replying, as you may suppose, in the affirmative, he proceeded to question me as to their contents. I accordingly informed him that they had observed on the secret visit he was believed to have made to Paris, previous to Napoleon's return to France. His countenance, on my communicating this circumstance, instantly indicated a strong feeling of resentment; and it was evidently disclosed by the manner in which he replied. "I well know," he said, "that the English newspapers have accused me of visiting Paris in disguise, some months before the emperor's departure from Elba. But I solemnly declare that I never set my foot in France in the way that has been attributed to me. I might have gone to Italy if I had pleased, but I did not quit Elba for a moment till my emperor quitted it. It has also been asserted, on similar authority, that I had taken an oath of fidelity to the king; an assertion that is equally groundless; for I never once beheld a single individual of the Bourbon family of France."

I give you the account of Buonaparte's return to France as it was casually and briefly related to me: "The duke de Bassano was the chief actor. Individuals had gone from several departments in

France to Elba, and the then emperor had been induced to suspect that the allies determined to send him to the island to which he is now destined. On what authority this apprehension was grounded, not the most distant idea was communicated. It is certain, however, that he entertained it with such seriousness as to induce him to make the resolute attempt in meditation, before the connecting plot was ripe for overt measures in France. Even after his little army was embarked, a despatch arrived from his friends, which contained the most earnest entreaties to postpone his enterprize, if it were only for one month. Whether, if he had received them before he had quitted the island, they would have been sufficient to check his impatience and quiet his alarms, was not a subject of conjecture; but be that as it may, whatever the counsels were, they arrived too late to be followed: the die was cast."

#### *Napoleon's Russian and Spanish campaigns.*

General Gourgon amused us with a variety of details respecting the campaigns in Russia and the Peninsula, which he himself witnessed. He described the intenseness of the frost in Russia with a degree of astonishment that afforded us some amusement. You may easily guess the wonderful contrast of situation, when a Frenchman, the native of so fine a climate and who had been serving in Spain, found himself transferred to a part of the globe where the tears became globules of ice on his cheeks; and where the soldiers, stupified as it were by the cold, in the act of shaking themselves, to recover their feeling, would frequently fall down and instantly expire.

He also mentioned the following curious circumstance at the siege of Saragossa: The French had mined a convent, where a body of Spaniards had taken refuge. The besiegers had no intention to destroy the building, but merely to blow up a wall, in order to frighten the besieged into a surrender. The explosion, however, extended further than was expected, and a considerable destruction of the Spaniards took place; but sixteen of them were described to escape, as you will acknowledge, in a most extraordinary manner. They, it seems, ascended the spire of the church, taking with them an ample supply of arms and ammunition, with which, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the French, they defended themselves with admirable gallantry and resolution for three days. But this is not all: at the end of that period it was discovered that they had made their escape from the perilous situation, to the extreme astonishment of the besieging party; who, as pious catholics, might be justified in attributing it to the saving interposition of the guardian saint of the convent. The means, however, which they employed were of mortal contrivance. By the aid of pack-thread, which had been conveyed to them from an adjoining building, they contrived to draw up a sufficient quantity of ropes, with which they let themselves down from the elevated fortress, and effected their preservation. This, I think, may be added to the numerous histories of castles in the air; or, if I dare venture at something like a pun to you, of *Chateaux en Espagne*.

#### *Sir Sidney Smith and the humor of Napoleon.*

Captain Beatty had served with sir Sidney Smith in the east, and was at the siege of Acre; an event that is not among Buonaparte's most pleasing recollections. When, however, he was in-

formed of this circumstance, he treated it with great good humor, and seizing the captain by the ear, exclaimed in a jocular tone, "Ah, you rogue, you rogue; were you there?" He then asked what was become of sir Sidney Smith: when he was told that the gallant knight was at this time on the continent, and had submitted a proposition to the congress of Vienna to destroy the corsairs on the coast of Barbary, an instant reply was given, "That it was, as it had long been, most disgraceful to the European powers to permit the existence of such a nest of miscreants."

*Napoleon's liberality, &c.*

The crown jewels of France, of which Buonaparte recovered, as I understand, but one article, which was a diamond cross, whose value was estimated at twelve thousand pounds sterling. I am also informed that when Grouchy telegraphed the capture of the duke D'Angoulesme in the south of France, an order was instantly returned that whatever property was found in his possession should be instantly restored to him.

*Invasion of England.*

Buonaparte positively avers it. He says that he had two hundred thousand men on the coast of France opposite to England, and that it was his determination to head them in person. The attempt, he acknowledged, to be very hazardous, and the issue equally doubtful. His mind, however, was bent on the enterprize, and every possible arrangement was made to give effect to its operations. It was hinted to him, however, that his flotilla was altogether insufficient; and that such a ship as the Northumberland would run down fifty of them. This he readily admitted; but he stated that his plan was to rid the channel of English men of war: and for that purpose he had directed admiral Villeneuve, with the combined fleets of France and Spain, to sail apparently for Martinique, for the express purpose of distracting our naval force, by drawing after him a large portion, if not all, of our best ships. Other squadrons of observation would follow; and England might, by these manœuvres, be left sufficiently defenceless for his purpose. Admiral Villeneuve was directed, on gaining a certain latitude, to take a baffling course back to Europe, and, having eluded the vigilance of Nelson, to enter the English channel. The flotilla would then have sailed forth from Ostend, Dunkirk, Boulogne, and the adjoining ports. The intention was to have dashed at the capital, by the way of Chatham. He well knew, he added, that he should have had to encounter many difficulties; the object, however, was so great as to justify him in making the attempt. But Villeneuve was met on his return by sir Robert Calder, and having suffered a defeat, took refuge in Ferrol. From that harbor he was peremptorily ordered to sea, according to his original instructions; but, contrary to their most imperative and explicit intent, he steered his course for Cadiz. "He might as well," exclaimed Napoleon, raising his voice, and increasing his impetuosity, "he might as well have gone to the East Indies." Two days after Villeneuve had quitted his anchorage before Cadiz, a naval officer arrived there to supersede him. The glorious victory of Trafalgar soon followed, and the French admiral died a few days after his arrival in France: report says by his own hand.

*Napoleon a sleeper.*

Having given such a specimen of his active spirit, I am about to surprise you, perhaps, by the information that this man, who, in the course of his career, seems scarcely to have allowed himself time to sleep, while he, for so many years kept the world awake, is now become the most decided sleeper on board the Northumberland. During the greater part of the day he reclines on a sofa, quits the card-table at an early hour in the evening, is seldom visible before eleven in the morning, and not unfrequently takes his breakfast in bed. But he has nothing to do, and a novel will sometimes amuse him.

*Napoleon condemns suicide. He said,*

"Suicide is a crime the most revolting to my feelings; nor does any reason present itself to my understanding by which it can be justified. It certainly originates in that species of fear which we denominate cowardice, (*paltronerie*.) For what claim can that man have to courage who trembles at the frowns of fortune. True heroism consists in becoming superior to the ills of life, in whatever shape they may challenge him to the combat."

*Napoleon's determination to throw himself into the hands of the British.*

"No page of ancient history will give you a more faithful detail of any extraordinary event than I am about to offer of our departure from France, and the circumstances connected with it. The future historian will certainly attempt to describe it; and you will then be able to judge of the authenticity of his materials and the correctness of his narration.

"From the time the emperor quitted the capital, it was his fixed determination to proceed to America, and establish himself on the banks of one of its great rivers, where, he had no doubt, a number of his friends from France would gather round him; and, as he had been finally baffled in the career of his ambition, he determined to retire from the world, and, beneath the branches of his own fig tree, in that sequestered spot, tranquilly and philosophically observe the agitations of Europe." On my observing that the good people of Washington might entertain very different notions of his philosophy, and rather contemplate with apprehension such a colony as he would establish, Las Cases replied, "Oh, no: the career of Napoleon's ambition is terminated." He then proceeded.

"On our arrival at Rochefort, the difficulty of reaching the land of promise appeared to be much greater than had been conjectured. Every inquiry was made, and various projects proposed; but, after all, no very practicable scheme offered itself to our acceptance. At length, as a *dernier resort*, two chasse-marees (small one masted vessels) were procured; and it was in actual contemplation to attempt a voyage across the Atlantic in them. Sixteen midshipmen engaged most willingly to direct their course; and, during the night, it was thought that they might effect the meditated escape. "We met," continued Las Cases, "in a small room, to discuss and come to a final determination on this momentous subject; nor shall I attempt to describe the anxiety visible on the countenances of our small assembly. The emperor alone retained an unembarrassed look,

when he calmly demanded the opinions of his chosen band of followers as to his future conduct. The majority were in favor of his returning to the army, as in the south of France his cause still appeared to wear a favorable aspect. This proposition the emperor instantly rejected, with a declaration, delivered in a most decided tone, and with a peremptory gesture, that he never would be the instrument of a *civil war* in France. He declared, in the words which he had for some time frequently repeated, that his political career was terminated; and he only wished for the secure asylum which he had promised himself in America, and, till that hour, had no doubts of attaining. He then asked me, as a naval officer, whether I thought that a voyage across the Atlantic was practicable in the small vessels, in which alone it then appeared that the attempt could be made. I had my doubts," added Las Cases, "and I had my wishes: the latter urged me to encourage the enterprise, and the former made me hesitate in engaging for the probability of its being crowned with success. My reply indicated the influence of them both. I answered that I had long quitted the maritime profession, and was altogether unacquainted with the kind of vessels in question, as to their strength and capacity for such a navigation as was proposed to be undertaken in them; but as the young midshipmen, who had volunteered their services, must be competent judges of the subject, and had offered to risk their lives in navigating these vessels, no small confidence, I thought, might be placed in their probable security. This project, however, was soon abandoned, and no alternative appeared but to throw ourselves on the generosity of England.

"In the midst of this midnight council, but without the least appearance of dejection, at the varying and rather irresolute opinions of his friends, Napoleon ordered one of them to act as secretary, and a letter to the prince regent of England was dictated. On the following day I was employed in making the necessary arrangements with captain Maitland on board the *Bellephophon*. That officer conducted himself with the utmost politeness and gentlemanly courtesy, but would not enter into any engagements on the part of his government; and with the exception of lieutenant colonel Planat, every person in the suite of Buonaparte buoyed themselves up with the hopes that they should receive, at least, the same treatment which had been manifested to Lucien Buonaparte in your country; and with that consolatory expectation we arrived off the coast of England."

*Napoleon no Mahometan.*

[This circumstance, it is said, was asserted from Napoleon's own authority.]

That his profession of the faith of Mahomet, and avowed devotion to the crescent, in Egypt, was a mere act of policy to serve the purpose of the moment.

(*Extracts to be continued.*)

*From the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The long expected correspondence of Dr. Franklin has lately been published in London, and we observe from a notice contained in a Paris paper, that it has been translated and re-published

in France. We are promised it in process of time, in this country; but the intended publisher having secured the copy right of the work, seems to proceed at his leisure.† The following letter, which is one of the collection, is from a London paper.

*To William Strahan, Esq. King's Printer, London.*

PASSY, AUG. 19, 1784.—*Dear Friend*,—I received your kind letter of April 17. You will have the goodness to place my delay in answering to the account of indisposition and of business and excuse it. I have now the letter before me; and my grandson, whom you may formerly remember a little scholar at Mr. Elphinston's, purposing to set out in a day or two, on a visit to his father in London, I set down to scribble a little to you, first recommending him, as a worthy young man, to your civilities and counsels.

You press me much to come to England. I am not without strong inducements to do so; the fund of knowledge you promise to communicate to me, is an addition to them, and no small one. At present it is impracticable. But, when my grandson returns, come with him. We will talk the matter over, and perhaps you may take me back with you. I have a bed at your service, and will try to make your residence, while you can stay with us, as agreeable to you, if possible, as I am sure it will be to me.

You "fairly acknowledge that the late war terminated quite contrary to your expectation." Your expectation was ill founded; for you would not believe your old friend who told you repeatedly, that, by those measures, England would lose her colonies, as Epictetus warned in vain, his master, that he would break his leg. You believed rather the tales you heard of our poltroonery, and impotence of body and mind. Do you not remember the story you told me, of the Scotch sergeant who met with a party of forty American soldiers, and, though alone, disarmed them all, and brought them in prisoners? a story almost as improbable as that of the Irishman who pretended to have alone taken, and brought in, five of the enemy, by surrounding them. And yet, my friend, sensible and judicious as you are, but partaking of the general infatuation, you seemed to believe it. The word *general* puts me in mind of a general, your General Clarke, who had the folly to say, in my hearing, at Sir John Pringle's, that, with a thousand British grenadiers, he would undertake to go from one end of America to the other, and geld all the males, partly by force and partly by a little coaxing. It is plain he took us for a species of animals very little superior to brutes. The parliament too, believed the stories of another foolish general, I forget his name, that the Yankees never felt bold. Yankee was understood to be a sort of Yahoo, and the parliament did not think the petitions of such creatures were fit to be received and read in so wise an assembly. What was the consequence of this monstrous pride and insolence?—You first sent small armies

† The editor of the *Aurora* remarks upon the above passage as follows:

\* An eastern paper complains that the proprietor says nothing about the Works of Dr. Franklin—we can inform the public, that they are at press in France, England, and the United States, at this moment—so many disappointments have occurred already, that it was thought best to avoid attracting public attention till the work should be complete, and ready for publication."



to subdue us, believing them more than sufficient, but soon found yourselves obliged to send greater; these, whenever they ventured to penetrate our country beyond the protection of their ships, were either repulsed and obliged to scamper out, or were surrounded, beaten, and taken prisoners. An American planter who had never seen Europe, was chosen by us to command our troops, and continued during the whole war. This man sent home to you, one after another, five of your best Generals baffled, their heads bare of laurels, disgraced even in the opinion of their employers. Your contempt of our understandings, in comparison with your own, appeared to be not better founded than that of our courage, if we may judge by this circumstance, that in whatever Court of Europe a Yankee negotiator appeared, the wise British Minister was routed, put in a passion, picked a quarrel with your friends, and was sent home with a flea in his ear. But after all, my dear friend, do not imagine that I am vain enough to ascribe our success to any superiority in any of those points. I am too well acquainted with all the springs and levers of our machine not to see that our human means were unequal to our undertaking, and that, if it had not been for the justice of our cause, and the consequent interposition of Providence, in which we had faith, we must have been ruined. If I had ever before been an Atheist, I should now have been convinced of the being and government of a Deity! It is he who abases the proud and favors the humble. May we never forget his goodness to us, and may our future conduct manifest our gratitude!

But let us leave these serious reflections, and converse with our usual pleasantries. I remember your observing once to me, as we sat together in the house of Commons, that no two journeymen printers within your knowledge, had met with such success in the world as ourselves. You were then at the head of your profession, and soon afterwards became a member of parliament. I was an agent for a few provinces, and now act for them all. But we have risen by different modes. I, as a republican printer, always liked a form well *plained down*, being averse to those *overbearing* letters that hold their heads so *high* as to hinder their neighbors from appearing. You as a monarchist, chose to work upon *crown* paper, and found it profitable; while I worked upon *pro patria* (often, indeed, called *fools-cap*) with no less advantage. Both our *heaps* hold out very well, and we seem likely to make a pretty good day's work of it. With regard to public affairs (to continue in the same style), it seems to me that the compositor's in your chapel do not *cast off their copy* well, nor perfectly understand *imposing*; their *forms* too are continually pestered by the *outs* and *doubles*, that are not easy to be corrected. And I think they were wrong in laying aside some *faces*, and particularly certain *head-pieces*, that would have been both useful and ornamental. But, courage! The business may still flourish with good management, and the master become as rich as any of the company.

By the way, the rapid growth and extension of the English language in America, must become greatly advantageous to the Booksellers and holders of copy rights in England. A vast audience is assembling there, for English authors, ancient, present, and future, our people doubling every twenty years; and this will demand large, and of course profitable impressions of your most valuable

books. I would therefore, if I possessed such rights, entail them, if such a thing be practicable, upon my posterity; for their worth will be continually augmenting. This may look a little like advice, and yet I have drank no *Madeira* these six months.

From the St. Christopher's Advertiser.

#### ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.

Though the manufacture of Sugar is a subject, the most interesting to a Colonist, and though the practice is more elaborately viewed and more experiments are tried upon it than the pen can well enumerate; yet so trifling appears to be the general improvement, that amongst ten different planters who pursue different methods, we shall find every one thinks his own best. In reasoning upon this obvious want of a settled and fixed principle, I shall revert to some of those experiments and opinions, that twenty years since gave us as much information upon the subject as we at present possess, and owing to the neglect of which we are to attribute the present stationary state of the art of making Sugar.

The French Colonists at the time these Sugar Colonies were in the highest reputation, were eagerly engaging the philosophers and chymists of their nation in the analysis and formation of Sugar: in experiments upon different saccharine substances, and in the application of the results to the common practice of their Colonies. The benefit immediately experienced was so obvious that they seem to have given up all thought of further improvement—contented with the stage to which they had by this means so rapidly arrived.—The English by long practice and experience, have, at length, come to the same pitch; and because men of science have not taken the lead to point out the proper sources of improvement and ground for experimental practice—even they have proceeded no farther. It will be well to review the steps of the French Chymists, and to endeavor at explaining some circumstances that seem to have escaped their attention, though it must be allowed, from the truth and propriety of their deductions, that we must owe to them our only true theory of the natural properties and preparations of Sugars.

Sugar, existing in many vegetables, is always more or less intimately combined with substances constituting the sap of the plant; these are principally ligneous particles, and a large proportion of mucilage. In vegetables where these substances are so intimately connected with the saccharine juice, that no process can effect a complete separation, the only product will be strong viscid syrup; the chrySTALLIZATION of sugar being prevented by the extraneous vegetable matter. It is this that makes the sugar of the maple and beet root so inferior to that of the sugar cane; the excellence of which consists in the superabundance of the saccharine liquor, and the ease with which foreign substances are detached from it.

When the expressed saccharine juice is reduced to clear, transparent liquor, the quick evaporation of the superabundant water will leave the best quality sugar, whether for the retailer or refiner. It remains to be seen how this can be most effectually done.

Lime has been proved the most efficient agent for detaching the mucilage and collecting it upon the surface. The alkali, acting upon a veget-

able gum, renders it insoluble, and the object then is to incorporate the lime so uniformly with cane juice, that enough may be administered to saturate it exactly. A superabundance of lime deteriorates the sugar, by entering into combination with it, and discolored the crystals—in fact, by the process of boiling, forming a portion of a salt of different properties from true sugar. A deficiency of lime, by not detaching all the mucilage, prevents the proper crystallization and renders it soft, dark, and clammy. Between these extremes the art properly lies, always premising that, in every case, the scum of the liquor be properly cleaned off.

(The union of mucilage, ligneous particles, and coloring matter, I shall in future denominate the scum of the liquor.)

The different plans of tempering liquor in a cold state, or when it is boiling, have been long canvassed without any satisfactory inference, and the different modes are adopted by different persons with the same ideas of success. This of itself is sufficient to prove that one can have no very decided advantage over the other. We must consider, in the first place, the nature of the alkali, and then its action upon the liquor.—Most alkalis and acids exert their properties in a higher degree when subjected to the influence of a moderate heat. We may, therefore, conclude that a smaller quantity will saturate a vessel of hot liquor than one of cold—however, we must premise that lime not being a very soluble material, (and the grand point is to effect its promiscuous and instantaneous solution), will be much less so in a syrup than in pure water. Added to which, it will be found that when administered in powder to hot liquor, the increased action of the fire causes it to unite in a greater proportion at first with a scum, than it will afterwards maintain; this being detached by the subsequent boiling, the disengaged lime discolors and acts upon the body of the sugar—the exact mean of temperament cannot, therefore, by this means, be ascertained.

As to cold tempering, we must premise, first, that when the liquor is cold, the lime is a long time dissolving and forming its connection with the mucilage. Indeed, if no more lime were exhibited than what was actually calculated to saturate the juice—the time that would elapse before this could be accomplished would defeat the ends of the boiler in many ways. A speedy separation in a cold state, can therefore only be effected by adding more than the proper saturating quantity. Here again the object is defeated.

From a consideration of both plans, it appears that the liquor in its cold state can only be made to combine with a smaller proportion of lime than that requisite for detaching the scum. We shall call this its minimum of saturation. The point to accomplish afterwards, is to exhibit the lime so gradually, and so diffused, that the maximum may be attained without being exceeded. This can only be done by its prior solution in a more favorable menstruum. The addition of lime-water to the boiling liquor, will be found the only means of accomplishing this.—By its prior state of solution, it immediately enters into union with the syrup, the heat renders its action more immediate, and if any superaddition should take place, it will be so trifling as not materially to affect the sugar; the mucilage will be gradually all collected and the syrup clear and very slightly colored—the surest prognostic of a pale, well crystallized su-

gar, or, in the Planter's term, of a straw color, and a strong grain.

It should be observed, that coppers should be so hung and constructed, as to boil the sugar in as near as possible the time taken in tempering and thoroughly cleaning the juice; if it remains longer on the fire than is absolutely necessary to crystallize one distinct mass, the parts already formed will absorb color from the air, and the material of the teach, it will become discolored and form as a portion of the acid or salt of sugar. Should it be boiled away faster than it can be properly cleaned, the effect is the same as by bad tempering.

It would appear, that copper boilers are the best calculated for this manufacture in its perfection. Iron will in some degree always affect, and, without great care, materially injure the color and quality of the sugar, from the facility with which, when heated and moist, it unites with aerial oxygen, and forms soluble ochre. The difference of expense, however, may warrant the adoption of the latter.

It is probable that in the course of practice, one or other of these observations have occurred to many. The principle, however, has undoubtedly been lost sight of; and in recalling the attention of Planters to this, I do not pretend to dictate to their experience, but to show the ease with which, by attention to a simple and natural theory, the success of their practice may be insured, and the quality of the article ameliorated.

Should these remarks be worthy the attention of the community, they are offered with the best intentions and wishes, by their humble servant,

A MEMBER.

[*Gleaner* Chronicle.]

#### AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

(CIRCULAR.)

*Philadelphia, March 6, 1817.*

SIR—The committee appointed on the part of the "Philadelphia Society for the promotion of American Manufactures," to report a plan in aid of the internal industry of the country, take the liberty to call upon you for information on this important subject.

That our manufactures are in a state of great depression, is a fact, unfortunately, too well known, and too severely felt; but the nature and extent of the evils which press on particular manufactures are not so obvious.

For the purpose of obtaining an intimate view of the manufacturing interests, and of strengthening our applications to the legislatures, by the most powerful of all means, a well digested statement of facts, we request of you the fullest answers in your power to the following queries:

1. Is your manufacture in a depressed state?—If it be, to what causes do you ascribe its situation?
2. What measures, in your view, will contribute to its relief?
3. What proportion does the price of your manufactures bear to the present price of articles in your line, of foreign fabric? What to the heretofore regular import price, and to the cost in the foreign country in which they are made?
4. What is the national consumption of articles of your manufacture, and how far can the demand be supplied from internal sources.
5. What are now, or have been heretofore,

the quantity & value of goods manufactured by you?

6. How many hands do you employ when your manufactory is in full operation? What is their state of mental cultivation, and what their moral habits?

7. Do the habits contracted by the people of your manufactory render them less profitable in other employments?

8. Is your business conducted by manual labor, or labor saving machinery, in whole or in part? What is the relative proportion of each?

9. Are the people employed by you principally adults, capable of field labor, or minors, females, or persons whose infirmities unfit them for such employments?

10. What is the quality of your manufacture, compared with those of a similar kind imported? Illustrate this by instances.

11. If the articles manufactured by you are more serviceable than the imported, please state the reasons; if less substantial, inform by what means these imperfections can be removed.

12. How far is your manufacture dependent upon foreign materials, and by what means can they be supplied from internal sources?

13. What is the cost of the raw materials?—compared with the prices of the same quality in foreign countries, and if higher, say by what means you suppose the prices can be reduced.

14. What is the difference of profit from hands employed in your manufactory, and from hands employed in the pursuits of the yeomanry?

15. What is the national gain from the difference of the raw materials employed in your manufactory, and the value of the articles when manufactured?

16. What is the difference between the wages paid to laborers in your manufactory, and those paid to laborers in similar foreign manufactories? Does this difference operate favorably or unfavorably?

17. Is the establishment of your manufactory favorable or unfavorable to the extension of agriculture?

18. Do the present duties on import afford a sufficient encouragement to your establishment? If not, what rate of duty will be necessary?

19. Has your manufactory been the cause of the increase of the wages, paid to the laboring part of the community, or upon what principle do you account for the increase paid for daily labor?

20. Is the increase of paupers owing to the establishment of manufactories? If not, to what cause do you ascribe the increase of the number of the poor, and by what means do you suppose the number can be reduced, and their condition rendered more comfortable?

You will particularly oblige the society by forwarding, without delay, your answers to such of the above queries, as you consider within your knowledge, and in such terms as you shall consider best calculated to give the most useful information.

Address to William Young, chairman, No. 10, South 3d street, Philadelphia.

William Young,  
Victor Dupont,  
Edmund Kinsey,  
John Rogers,  
David Lewis,  
Joseph Siddall,  
Adam Seybert,  
Henry Simpson,  
Thomas Gilpin,  
Thomas F. Gordon,

} Committee  
of super-  
intend-  
ence and  
corres-  
pondence.

## BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

[As we have commenced the publication of extracts from Dr. Warden's Narrative of the conversations of the ex-emperor Napoleon, impartiality induces us to insert, at the same time, the following communication made to the editors of the *National Intelligencer*. Marshal Grouchy must be, either directly or indirectly, the author of it, which circumstance gives the "Note" great claim to attention.]

To the editors of the *National Intelligencer*.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1817.

GENTLEMEN—As I am frequently interrogated by your countrymen with respect to the degree of credit due to the publication of Mr. Warden, surgeon of the Northumberland; and being constrained to declare, that, as far as regards that part of it which treats of military affairs, it contains many erroneous assertions, may I not venture to suppose that your readers would receive, with some share of interest, several proofs in support of that opinion? They would meet with some in a note annexed to the French translation of the letters of Mr. Warden, published in the *Abeille Americaine*, in which a friend of Marshal Grouchy disproves the censure which it is pretended was attached, at St. Helena, to his conduct the day of the battle of Waterloo. Other more important information, relative to Marshal Ney, Count Erlon, and other distinguished officers, might hereafter be laid before you, supported by the testimony of ocular witnesses, at present in the United States; for although it be now the province of history, whose pencil, it is probable, will not always be guided, in France, by foreign bayonets and prevotal courts, to record the annals of Marshal Ney; and although many of the persons last referred to, have not yet reached your hospitable shores, it is, nevertheless, at all times proper to render to every person what he is justly entitled to, and to contradict Mr. Warden whenever his narration is unfounded. You will, perhaps, be startled at the length of the note in question; but persuaded as I am that the love of truth, that prominent and honorable feature in the American character, inclines them resolutely to encounter the irksomeness of long and minute details, when the object of research is the attainment thereof, and the dissipation of groundless illusions, the offspring of party spirit and the passions of the moment, I hesitate not to beg you will publish it in one of your numbers.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my consideration.

### NOTE.

Are we not warranted in withholding our belief of the accuracy of many of the assertions contained in the work of Mr. Warden, when we find him stating that the conduct of Marshal Grouchy, at the battle of Waterloo, was disapproved of at St. Helena?

Now if Napoleon had cause to attribute the loss of that battle to the errors of the Marshal, or to the non-execution of orders which had been given him, he certainly would not have failed to have done so in the official bulletin inserted in the *Moniteur*, on the 22d June. Let this document be consulted, and it will be found that he was as far from thinking so, as from having any ground for such an idea. The instructions given on the

17th June to Marshal Grouchy, enjoined him to pursue the Prussian army and to follow up the advantage gained the preceding day at Fleurus.

The Prussians had retreated in a direction diverging from that which the Emperor took to form a junction with marshal Ney, in order to engage the English army. He did not then apprehend, the day after the battle of Fleurus, at which time he separated from Marshal Grouchy, that he stood in need of the troops entrusted to him, to vanquish the English; and when the Emperor detached him from his operations, he could no longer place any reliance on the immediate co-operation of the army of the Marshal. A simple narrative of the facts will enable us to judge if the orders of Napoleon were executed with fidelity, celerity, and intelligence.

Detached on the 17th of June, at half past 12, P. M. in pursuit of Marshal Blücher, who had commenced, fifteen hours before, that is on the evening of the 16th of June, his retrograde movements, and who, favored by a dark and rainy night, had effected his retreat in several columns, it was as difficult for Marshal Grouchy to impede his march as to ascertain the course in which he had moved; however, discovering the route which the main body of the Prussian forces had taken, he marched immediately with the principal part of his troops towards Gembloux, at which place he did not arrive till long after the day had closed. Having allowed a few hours of necessary rest to the soldiers, he moved thence on the 18th of June, before sunrise, in the direction of Wavres.

At eight o'clock in the morning he received a letter from Napoleon in approbation of his procedure and of his ulterior arrangements, which he had communicated to him as soon as he had procured the necessary information at Gembloux. At ten in the morning, near Tarvelvalle, 2 leagues from Wavres, he came up with the extreme rear guard of the enemy, which he caused immediately to be attacked—it was routed, and pursued to Wavres; that part of this city situate on the left bank of the Dyle was carried by the French. Nevertheless, the Prussian army, supported by numerous batteries, displayed itself in battle array on the opposite shore, covering the heights which command that river; it was also in possession of the bridge, which had been strongly fortified and entrenched. An attempt to carry it by assault having proved unsuccessful, a general and combined attack became necessary to force the passage of the river and carry the position. Orders were immediately given to that effect. The corps of general Vandamme, supported by the cavalry of gen. Exelmans, was ordered to renew and maintain the engagement in Wavres, whilst the body of infantry and cavalry of generals Gerard and Pajol, was to cross the river at Bielgt and Limelette, villages situate on the left of Wavres. Whilst these arrangements were carrying into effect, towards four o'clock in the afternoon orders arrived from the emperor. They were dated from the field of battle on the 18th, at half past one o'clock, P. M. and directed marshal Grouchy to march by the way of St. Lambert to Waterloo. The only mode of effecting this, was to open the passage of the Dyle, and overthrow the Prussian army in order of battle behind it; had this even been immediately succeeded in, the distance from Wavres to Waterloo, and the nature of the soil, which is covered with woods, without roads, and

broken up, would not have afforded sufficient time to arrive soon enough to prevent or repair the misfortunes of that disastrous day. However, as the attacks which had been ordered, was the only means of rejoining the operations of Napoleon, and accomplishing his views, they were urged and executed with vigor. At first they did not succeed; general Vandamme was unable to carry the bridge of Wavres; general Gerard was wounded in the breast by a ball, in the fruitless attack on the mill below Belge. New efforts were directed to be made, and marshal Grouchy, who himself led the attack on the left, after general Gerard was wounded, succeeded in passing the Dyle, beyond the village of Limelette, with a few thousand men, but that part of Wavres on the right of the Dyle was still occupied by the enemy. Such was the state of things on the 18th, at eleven o'clock at night. Five or six thousand men, with whom was the marshal, were on the other side of the Dyle; the corps of Vandamme occupied that part of Wavres, of which it had possessed itself in the morning, and the Prussian army in possession of the bridge and other parts of the city, still covered the heights and surrounded the small numbers with which the marshal had succeeded in gaining the right bank of the river.—Without news from the emperor since his despatch received at four o'clock in the afternoon, marshal Grouchy then thought him conqueror of the English, engaged in pursuing them, and in full march towards Brussels.

Impatient to extricate himself from the disadvantageous position in which he was placed, and to move also towards the capital of the Netherlands, he hastened to re-attack the Prussians, which was done on the 19th June, before the dawn of day—they had also prepared to do the same thing, but pressed by the troops which had crossed beyond Limelette, and who annoyed them on their flank, they soon gave way.

Wavres was occupied by the French, and the enemy in full retreat was pursued on the road to Brussels beyond the Rosierne. It was at that time, which was about eleven in the morning of the 19th of June, that a Polish officer, who had been despatched the preceding evening by the major general (marshal Soult) but who had not been able to join marshal Grouchy, brought him intelligence of the disasters of the grand army, and the verbal order of the emperor to retreat whither and in the best way he could.

The retreat made by Marshal Grouchy, the details of which would be superfluous here, was as glorious to the arms of France, as it might have been serviceable to his country, if personal interest, treachery, and an ill timed policy, had not presided over the destinies of France.

Being attacked on the morning of the 20th of June, at Namur, the Prussians were so vigorously repulsed, that they were unable to possess themselves of the city, and it was not until evening that it was evacuated, and soon losing all hope of cutting off the marshal's army they abandoned the pursuit.

Although during his march he was nearly surrounded by the coalesced forces, he reached Soissons without suffering any loss; there rallied the remains of the emperor's army, and after causing Napoleon the 2d to be proclaimed at Rethel, he returned to Paris with 150 pieces of cannon, and more than 50,000 men, the command of whom he



gave into the hands of marshal Davoust, who had been entrusted by the provisional government with the defence of the capital.

This statement, the instructions given on the 17th June to marshal Grouchy by the emperor; his letter of the morning of the 18th in approbation of the march and arrangements of the marshal; the order of Napoleon, the only one which the marshal received, the day of the battle of Waterloo, to march thither; an order dated at half past one, and received at 4 o'clock P. M. impossible to be executed so as to be of any service, for the marshal was many leagues from the emperor, separated from him by a river, and by an army with which he was engaged; and finally the destiny of the fatal day being decided at the very hour of the reception of the orders of Napoleon, all this concurrent testimony, I say, incontestibly proves, that, far from deserving the slightest degree of censure, the arrangements and the conduct of the marshal would, under more fortunate circumstances, have secured to him testimonials of the gratitude of his country, as they have given him new claims to the esteem of men of military science. And if it be reserved to him fully to disclose the secret causes of the failure of Napoleon in his last campaign, and the reasons of his defeat at Waterloo, many of them may now be perceived by the eye of the impartial observer, and they should principally be sought in the division of the French army immediately after the passage of the Sambre, at Charleroi, and the day after the battle of Fleurus.

To accuse marshal Grouchy of the fatal consequences which were the result of this separation, to advance that in so short a space of time he could have annihilated an army at least equal to his own, that he could have surmounted the obstacles opposed to his march by the nature of the soil and strong position occupied by the enemy, and that he could have moved with the rapidity of thought from the distant position in which he was placed by the orders of the emperor, is as unjust as it is inaccurate to assimilate his situation to that of general Dessaix at Marengo, when in an open plain, a league and an half from the field of battle, no impediment, no enemy separated him from the first consul; to join whom he had only to advance, the moment he received the orders, and he received them in time. Marshal Grouchy, on the contrary, was at more than thrice that distance from the emperor; to join him it was necessary that he should effect the passage of a river, that he should destroy a numerous army; and, in addition to this, the orders were not received in time.

In conclusion, though victory escaped Napoleon in this last and decisive campaign, he will not, on that account, be the less entitled to rank amongst the greatest military chieftains; none have been wholly exempt from error, and his dispositions on this occasion were perhaps not wholly invulnerable to criticism.

But history will inscribe on her tablet, that the Prussian army, notwithstanding the loss of the battle of Fleurus, when joined at Wavres by the corps of Bulow, which had not been engaged on the 16th, consisted of 90,000 men; that that of the duke of Wellington numbered 70,000; that Napoleon had with him but 60,000 soldiers at Waterloo, and marshal Grouchy 35,000 at Wavres.—Impartial posterity will thus be enabled to estimate what share of glory & talent is to be attributed to those generals, to whom an overwhelming supe-

riority of numbers presented so many facilities of disconcerting the plans, and paralyzing the first successes of Napoleon, whilst he as yet in a manner possessed not the means to secure a victorious result.

#### PRINCE OF BENEVENTO.

The following has appeared in the English newspapers. Whatever relates to Talleyrand Perigord, Napoleon's prince of Benevento, cannot fail to interest the public:

At the latter end of November, a conversation was reported to have taken place at sir Charles Stuart's table at Paris, in which Talleyrand was described as expressing himself with peculiar warmth against the present ministry of France, and more especially against M. Pasquier, the president of the chamber of deputies. There were various accounts of what M. de Talleyrand said on that occasion; but a letter from himself, addressed to lord Castlereagh, and describing the conversation in his own way, has at length been published. This curious document we annex. M. Talleyrand speaks with indignation of the language attributed to him in the London *Courier*, and indicates, with a happy sarcastic bitterness, his knowledge of the authors of the fabrication:

*Letter from the prince de Talleyrand to lord Castlereagh.*

MY LORD—An article inserted in *The Courier* of the 27th of November, represents me as holding, at the house of sir Charles Stuart, in his presence, and at his table, such language as I never held, and never could hold at the house of the English ambassador, without forgetting two things, which it is not in my power to forget; and a third, which I shall endeavor never to forget. The first is the respect which I owe and which I feel towards the king; the second, the respect which is due to the public and private character of sir Charles Stuart; and the third, the respect which I owe to myself.

If the authors of this article had put their names to it, the antidote would have been found at the side of the poison. But, on the one hand, they have, by writing anonymously, given to the calumny the credit which their names would have taken from it; on the other hand, they have, like practised slanderers, connected their falsehoods with some circumstances which are true: and to increase the delusion, they have circulated their story at a distance, and in foreign journals.

Such, my lord, is the cause which makes me think it proper to put in their true light those facts which they have disguised; and to answer, by a peremptory negative, both their assertions and their insinuations, which are equally false. I have also another motive; it is the value which I set upon the opinion of such a man as yourself, and upon the opinion of the people of England.

If it had ever occurred to me to speak of the losses which the revolution inflicted on one of the ministers of the king, I should not have spoken of them otherwise than as of a calamity, which most of the members of my family had experienced as well as he; and I should probably have added, what I really think, that this calamity, though irreparable, is not less grievous to the state itself than to the individuals who caused it.

It is very true that I was intrusted with that

commission of which the article speaks; it is very true that I was proud of it; it is very true that I consider it as one of the finest titles which I could bequeath to my family. But I never made a boastful parade of it; I never made the public my confidant; I never displayed it but to a very few persons, and those Frenchmen, with the exception of M. Pozzo di Borgo. The making this a pretext that I wish to take away from the allied sovereigns, and especially from all the French people, the glory which belongs to them for the share which they respectively had in the work of the restoration, and to appropriate this glory to myself, shows doubtless great mischievousness of intention, but at the same time great want of address. When it is wished to calumniate a man, acts of misconduct which are credible ought alone to be ascribed to him. I take a pride in thinking, however, that it will appear credible to nobody that I am capable of a vanity so foolish. With all their insinuations as to my pretended ambition, they only betray their own. When I wished for power, it was for an object which was attained in 1814 and 1815. Since then, there remained nothing else for myself to desire but repose. This is a benefit which I think I have merited. May these gentlemen merit it in their turn! I have just enjoyed it for seven months in the country, whither I shall hasten to enjoy it again.

After dinner at Sir Charles Stuart's, the greatest part of the persons who were present having gone, the Ambassador being in a room adjoining the drawing room, his lady in the billiard room with the lady of the Neapolitan ambassador, there remained only six persons, who had called for their carriages. We were waiting for them in a recess by the side of the door; it was there that a conversation took place which lasted four minutes at the most, and in the course of which I was naturally led to remark, that difference of functions produced a similar difference of rank among the ministers; that the order according to which each of them was more or less fit for forming a principal and habitual centre of relation between the ministries, collectively taken, and the members of the two Chambers, taken individually, was by no means arbitrary; that it was fixed by their respective functions; and that, for the sake of utility as well as decorum, it was greatly to be wished that the natural order should never be broken in upon. I expressed this idea in different ways; only speaking of the ministries, not ministers; the name of no one was mentioned. This was precisely the whole of my share in a conversation, which would have been forgotten the next morning, like so many others, had the functions which my interlocutor previously filled been as far from his memory as they were from mine at the moment when I was speaking. Out of the five persons who were present with us, there are four who are attached to me by the ties of blood and old friendship, and whose testimony I will not therefore appeal to. I appeal to that of Mr. Tierney: it must be sufficient: his personal character, and his return to England, induce me to do so. I am certain he will testify, that in this conversation of a few moments, I said nothing more, and nothing that could bear a meaning different from what I have now stated. He will only add, that all this passed in the tone of the most ordinary conversation, and, at least on my part, with the indifference of a man who is waiting for his carriage.

Such, my lord, is the truth which it is of impor-

tance to me to communicate to you.

Accept, my lord, the new assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) The Prince de TALLEYRAND.  
Paris, December 6, 1816.

#### AUTHOR OF BERTRAM.

Some time ago there appeared in the "Southern Patriot" (a respectable newspaper, published at Charleston, S. C.) a friendly and favorable critique on the well known tragedy of *Bertram*. That critique was transmitted to the author of the tragedy, and it drew from him the following letter:

Dublin, Oct. 27, 1816, 37, York street.

MY DEAR SIR—I cannot but express how highly I am gratified by the very elegant and flattering testimonial of the approbation conferred on my dramatic attempt. I trust the next (which the success of its predecessor has encouraged me to engage in) may be worthier the public notice.

In fact, that success seems to be a phenomenon; the original play depends almost exclusively on the heroine and her situations; but as they had no tragic actress at Drury Lane, they were obliged to omit all the important part, both with regard to poetry and action, and rest the weight of the piece entirely on Mr. KEAN's character.

A more able support, undoubtedly, could not be found than in that gentleman's talents, but it has made the play very different from what I intended it, and the bookseller has had such success with the copy printed from representation, that I fear he will not be prevailed on to print from the manuscript. I am, therefore, actually jealous of the praises bestowed on the garbled pantomime to which it has been reduced, and would be glad, at some future period, to do myself, as well as the public, the justice to print the play as originally written.

Should my next attempt be successful, I shall avail myself of the opportunity to produce some other works of imagination, on which I have been employed for some time, but without any expectation (until latterly) of being able to bring them before the public, in consequence of the very cold reception my former efforts met with both in this country and in England.

In the mean time, nothing can be more cheering to my progress than the voice of praise across the Atlantic; 'tis a sound I have never heard on the banks of the Liffey. I have labored as a teacher 'till upwards of thirty years of age, with slight encouragement, and profits so scanty, that, but for the unexpectedly fortunate reception of my play, I should, this year, have been literally without the means of subsistence. I have often thought of adopting for the motto of my next essay a Greek sentence, which, though used by a person in a very different situation, is too closely applicable to mine—*ΕΙ ΦΙΛΗΣ ΜΕ, ΔΟΣ ΜΟΙ; ΟΥ ΔΕΙ ΦΙΛΕΜΑΤΟΣ, ΔΕΙ ΑΡΓΥΡΙΟΥ.*†

With the sincerest gratitude for the honor of your notice, and the hope that I may not be deemed unworthy of its continuance, I remain, dear sir, your very obedient servant,

CHARLES ROBERT MATURIN.

† If you love me, give to me; I need not your love, but your money.

*From the New-York Gazette.*

Messrs. Lang, Turner, & Co.

I perceived in your paper of Monday a communication, recommending the use of western plaster on land adjoining salt water. I will here cite a few experiments that I have made, in hopes that it may be useful to the owners of land near salt water.

About six years ago, I bought a plaster of a black cast, similar to our western plaster, and had it put on an exhausted piece of land near salt water, which had been sown with red clover. I found the clover had grown so rank that it all lodged. The experiment was only tried on one half of the field, and several years after French and Nova-Scotia plaster of different colors were tried on the remainder of the field, which had not the same effect; this plaster, when ground, had the smell of lime.

Last summer I tried several experiments to ascertain whether some substitute might not be found for manure, near salt water; the result of the experiments was as follows:

In the first place I prepared a mixture of ground charcoal, plaster, and slacked lime, which answered every purpose. I next ascertained that lime would answer very well in the fall, and plaster in the spring. I also ascertained that plaster and horn shavings which the plaster dissolved in about fifteen minutes, answered very well for cabbage and esturcheons, but not for grass, wheat, corn, or potatoes.

It appears that the mixture of plaster and lime has the following effect:—

Part of the sulphuric acid in the plaster is separated from it, and joins with the slacked lime, and discharges the carbonic acid which it has imbibed; a portion also of the sulphuric acid decomposes a portion of the carbon in the charcoal, and thus becomes a manure. It cannot be possible that the muriatic acid is contained in the salt vapor. I have ascertained by experiment, that plaster is very well adapted to lands at a distance from salt water, but will not answer on lands near salt water. I have also ascertained, that lands both adjoining and at a distance from salt water contain muriatic acid. There are some farms at Horseneck, adjoining the salt water, on which plaster answers very well. The true cause why plaster is not suited to land near the salt water, yet remains concealed. Professor DAVIE mentions a farm in England to which plaster was very well adapted, but which would not be benefitted by sulphurate of lime. I have found soils in this country, which would do either with or without plaster; the sulphurate of lime being contained in each. I here leave this subject, for some person more capable than myself to search for the true cause.

By giving publicity to the foregoing remarks, it may possibly be of some use to the country, by encouraging some person to make further search.—I have pointed towards the road of improvement.

PETER LORILLARD.

*New York, March 25, 1817.*

*From the Richmond Enquirer, April 11.*

The following is an extract of a letter written by THOMAS JEFFERSON, to J. L.

*Monticello, Jan. 21, 1811.*

SIR—You have asked my opinion on the proposition of A. M. to take measures for procuring

on the coast of Africa an establishment to which the people of color of these states might from time to time be colonized, under the auspices of different governments.

Having long ago made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought that the most desirable measure which could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part of our population; most advantageous for themselves, as well as for us.—Going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa, and would thus carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization, which might render their sojournment here a blessing in the end to that country. I received in the first year of my entering into the administration of the general government, a letter from the governor of Virginia, consulting me, at the request of the legislature of the state, on the means of procuring some such asylum, to which these people might be occasionally sent. I proposed to him the establishment at Sierra Leone, in which a private company in England had already colonized a number of negroes, and particularly the fugitives from these states during the revolutionary war.—And at the same time suggested, if that could not be obtained, some of the Portuguese possessions in South America as most desirable. The subsequent legislature approving these ideas, I wrote the ensuing year (1802) to Mr. King, our minister in London, to endeavor to negotiate with the Sierra Leone company, and induce them to receive such of those people as might be colonized thither. He opened a correspondence with Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Thornton, secretary of the company, on the subject; and in 1803, I received through Mr. King, the result.† The effort which I made with Portugal, to obtain an establishment for them within their colonies, proved also abortive.

You enquire further, whether I would use my endeavor to procure for such an establishment security against violence from other powers? Certainly—I shall be willing to do any thing I can, to give it effect and safety. But I am but a private individual, and could only use endeavors with individuals; whereas, the national government can address themselves at once to those of Europe, to obtain the desired security, and it will unquestionably be ready to exert its influence with those nations to effect an object so benevolent in itself and so important to a great part of its constituents. Indeed, nothing is more to be wished, than that the United States would themselves undertake to make such an establishment on the coast of Africa—exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it might defray all its expenses.

Accept the assurances of my respect and esteem.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

† Note by the communicator.—Which was unfavorable, owing to circumstances which do not exist at the present time.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

*Section of Bounty Lands.*

All persons entitled to Military Bounty Lands for services rendered the United States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this branch of the war Department, so long since as the 23d of August, 1815, and which,

has been repeated in the public newspapers many times since that that date, viz :

"A Land warrant will not be issued to an executor nor to an administrator. The government of the United States has not authorized any person to act as an agent for the purpose of transacting any part of the business relative to obtaining Military Land Warrants: which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognize any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union.

"August 22, 1815."

In addition to the above, it may be proper to remind applicants of the classes above referred to, that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, by name, but simply to "The Secretary of War, Washington City, D. C." Their communication should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.

April 8, 1817.

### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

#### RUSSIA.

*Extract of a letter from John D. Lewis, esq. dated St. Petersburg, Nov. 1816.*

"It is required of every captain, on his arrival at the Grand Slip, near Cronstadt, to produce a Danish bill of health, otherwise he will experience great detention. Make the above public for the benefit of the merchants."

#### HAYTI.

*Port-au-Prince, 22d March, 1817.*

Mess. Ripley, Center & Co.

GENTLEMEN—We are requested by Mr. ———

———, owner of the schooner Mary, to inform you, that on a voyage from Savannah to St. Thomas, he was overhauled and captured by the privateer brig *True Blooded Yankee*, under *Chilian* colors, commanded by captain Jewitt, on the plea of having Spanish property on board, and sent into this port, where he arrived on the same day. Finding that he could do nothing with either the Mary or her cargo, relinquished his claim to both; when, on the 16th inst. the Mary was seized by this government, *because she had been captured and sent in here as a prize*; than which, a more unjust act was never committed upon the flag of any nation—Protection is supposed to be due to the American flag in the ports of Hayti—the case of the Mary proves the contrary.

The *True Blooded Yankee*, it is understood, has never been to that country, (Chili) whose flag she bears, but was fitted out at New York; and after a cruise of from 3 to 4 months made this port to refit and obtain supplies.

We are, respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

DAVID CORREY & CO.

### DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The beautiful and very superior brig "*CLEOPATRA'S BARGE*," Captain Benjamin Crowninshield, sailed from Salem on Sunday, March 29th, on a voyage of pleasure, observation, and improvement.

A remarkable dwarf by the name of *Sally M. Snow*, daughter of Mr. Daniel Snow, of Middlebo-

rough, is now exhibiting at New Bedford. She is in her *eight*th year and weighs only *sixteen* lbs. She is of a delicate form and pleasing countenance; is intelligent and active; reads, sews, knits, and dances with much agility.

#### NEW YORK.

The law on the subject of the abolition of slavery, which passed the legislature of this state at their late session, enacts that all persons of color, born after the date of the law, shall be free at the age of *twenty-one* years; and provides for the total abolition of slavery in this state on the 4th day of July, 1827.

The bill to incorporate the village of Utica has passed both houses of the legislature; also, a bill authorizing the New York state bank to reduce their capital stock.

The steam boats in the Hudson commenced running on Saturday the 5th inst. the navigation being perfectly free. The *Richmond* left Albany on Saturday at 11 o'clock, and arrived at New York the next morning at 6 o'clock, performing her passage of 160 miles in 19 hours. The *Paragon* left New York for Albany on Monday evening.

The notes of the Utica Insurance Company and the notes of all the banks in that village are redeemed on demand in specie or in New York bank notes.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

On Friday the 4th inst. four persons were arrested in Philadelphia, and committed on the suspicion of having stolen eight \$100 notes. Strong circumstances having induced a belief that they had swallowed the money, emetics were administered. In consequence, one of the suspected persons, John Smith, cast up two notes of the United States bank, each of one hundred dollars. The others did not deliver any.

#### GEORGIA.

Arrow root has been planted on the islands of Georgia with success. It is said that cochineal is found on these islands, subsisting on the prickly pear.

### EDITOR'S CABINET.

*Elections.*—The republicans of Rhode Island have nominated A. R. KENT, as their candidate for governor, and EDWARD WILSON for lieutenant governor.—The election takes place in May.

In Massachusetts Gov. BROOKS has been re-elected.

In Connecticut, OLIVER WOLCOTT has been elected to the office of governor.

Gov. SHELBY, according to the annunciation of a Kentucky paper, declines the appointment of secretary of the department of war, conferred upon him by President Monroe and the Senate.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. S. is respectfully informed that we have received his communication; but are prevented from inserting it from a disinclination to revive a medical discussion in which our readers generally would take but little interest. Communications of a less polemical nature, will be gladly received from W. S. or any other intelligent gentleman of the faculty.